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- 1. Many Polish Jawa, concerned ever mounting international tension, are trying to emigrate from Poland. They are spurred by letters from relatives in the US who exhort them to "soll their business and leave immediately before it is too late." Possimism is particularly evident among the lower class Jews who try to win Polish sympathy by proclaiming that they are not Communists.
- 2. A transport of 10 thousand Jaws is expected to arrive from the USSR shortly. These Jews will take over shops which are being taken away from Poles. In preparation for the evictions of Polish shopowners, 180 shops are to be closed in the Warsew district alone. Licenses will then be issued only to those who can prove they owned a shop in 1939. Similar dispossessions are occurring in the New Territories, particularly in Wroclaw where many shops have already changed from Polish to Jewish ownership.
- 3. Polish Jews are aiding their brethren in Palestine both morally and financially. On 29 Jun 47, Palestinian delegates at a meeting in Lodz received \$125 thousand to help carry out an anti-British action. On 30-31 Aug 47, three emissaries, sent to Lodz by the "Trgun Zwai Leumi," received denations of approximately \$60 thousand in gold. A drive to collect funds for Jews in Palestine was planned by the Central Committee of Polish Jewry during a meeting of 15 Aug 47. By 1 Sep 47, the drive had collected \$10 million alotys. Many offerings contained gold dollars and Czarist gold rubles. A part of the collection was cent directly to Palestine; the balance was used to buy arms, ammunition, and equipment for shipment there. Polish Jews not only contribute money to Palestinian emissaries but furnish them with necessary identity cards, visas, documents, etc.
- 4. During the period 18-20 Aug 47, a second battalion of Folish Jews left Poland to aid in the Palestinian struggle. Individual groups of recruits, drawn from all sections of Poland, proceeded by car through Czechoslovskia to Yugoslavia for embarkation.
- 5. A third battalion of Polish Jews from the USSR will be formed in Sop 47 and kept in readiness for shipment to Spain where they will engage in diversionary action in support of "democratic" Spain.

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#### Germans

- 6. The Soviet-dictated "minority policy" in the new meetern territories of Poland is not designed to Polonize the German residents quickly. It is a long range policy which calls for lenionce and tolerance. The policy defeats itself by its very softness because it parmits the German underground to flourish and establish a German island in the regained territories. The German underground has gained strength and is particularly active in the economically important area of Upper Silesia. Other areas in which the Polish element predominates are being assimilated rapidly.
- 7. The passive attitude of the becurity Police toward German underground activities often leaves the Polish population helpless before the impulent attacks of Germans.
- 6. Although evacuation of Cermans has been slightly accelerated in the Proclam district, many irreplaced specialists remain. There are still four thousand German miners in the Malbrzych district. The popular theory is that all Germans with Polish names will be permitted to stay in Poland.
- 9. On 29 Jul 47, a transport composed of 42 railroad wars passed through the warsaw-Gdansk station carrying "Bingodoutschte" from the Donissa area of the USSA. The "Bingodoutschte" are actually western Foles, chiefly from Pomerania, who were foreibly placed on German lists during the German occupation. The Soviet Army later put them in concentration camps. Viewed during their passage through wereaw, the "Bingedoutschte" appeared in pitiful condition, emaciated, dirty, and swellon from hunger.
- 10. Serman prisoners of war are well treated in Polish carps. They remain under the care of the International Red Cross whose delegates often visit the camps. Visitors from the civilian population are permitted every Sunday. The "autochthones," who constitute the most frequent visitors, bring the prisoners food packages, eighrettes, and money.
- 11. In warsaw Province a recent Soviet order directed that all Gorman prisoners who ever worked on farms, in factories, or in the building trade be assembled and put in transient darps where many have been examined by public prosecutors. The German prisoners so assembled are evidently destined for deportation to the USSM.

#### Ukrainians

- 12. Ukrainian populations are being deported from Poland under the pretext of clearing the frontier mone of elements hostile to Poland and "democracy."

  The few Ukrainians who are left behind are either informers for the Secret Police and the PPH or those who paid for pormission to stay.
- 13. Polish Army (AP) detachments in co-operation with elements of the Security Police are conducting an intensive campaign against scattered WPA bands. In June 1947 a large scale battle occurred near wallgred where action extended from Mykanow to Gorlice. On the opposite bank of the San River AP and UPA positions were stabilized between Krzywcza (near Przemysl) and a point between Lynow and Sanok.
- 14. Who bands, usually of from five to twenty men, have renewed their activities under the stimulus of deportations and increased Army and EO action against them. They are burning villages from which Ukrainians were deported and are threatening incoming Poles with robbery and further arson if they do not return to their former homes. The UPA bands appear most frequently along the eastern bank of the San River, especially in the Lubaccom district. They recently burned the villages of Bruszowice and Chatyniec.
- 15. The remaining bands of armed UFA are of three types:
  - (a) Groups which co-operate with and receive aid from the Soviets in the form of arms, amaunition, and technical equipment. Recently

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captured members of a UPA band carried 1946 model Soviet orms. A proof of Soviet-UPA collaboration is the case with which UPA groups cross and recupes the frontier by day or night.

- (b) Ukrainians who envisage the territory in which they operate as a future Ukrainian state and therefore try to keep it free of Polich settlers.
- (c) Disorganised groups whose only objective is to keep alive through robbery.
- 16. UPA emissaries distribute leaflets among Polish Army units demanding cessevion of the fratricidal war and suppression of Bolshevik tyranny. Similar leaflets solicit co-operation from both army and civilian personnel.
- 17. In Jaroslaw, Fracmysl, and Russzow Districts small groups of mon claiming to be UPA representatives have approached local intelligentsia asking about "melines" (cocret meeting places) and documents. They state that the UFA has been dissolved and that those mambers who did not flee to Czechoslovakin have scattered throughout Poland to "fight sacretly against the common enemy." The avowed mission of these groups would represent an entirely new development in UPA activity, and their activity is therefore construed as a mere ruse of the Secret Police.

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